

The Intelligencer.

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FRANK CAMPBELL, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1880.

The Republican State Convention—Appointment of Delegates.

A State Convention, to be composed of delegates regularly chosen by the Republican voters of West Virginia at their accustomed place of meeting, is hereby called to meet in the city of Wheeling, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of June, following, to choose candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States.

D. H. WILLARD, Mason County, J. S. CAMPBELL, Kanawha County, J. T. HICK, Mineral County, G. G. SCOTT, Wayne County, T. H. LOAN, Ohio County, W. A. ATKINSON, Ohio County, A. W. CAMPBELL, Ohio County, Republican State Committee, W. J. W. CONNORS, Secretary.

Republican County Convention.

The Republicans of Ohio County will hold a Convention at the Court House on Saturday, May 1st, 1880, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing sixteen delegates to the State Convention to be held in Wheeling May 15th, 1880.

Each District of the county is entitled to two delegates in said County Convention, and the Republican voters are requested to meet on Saturday, April 24th, in the city Districts at 7:30 o'clock P. M., and in the country Districts at 2 o'clock P. M., at the usual places in the several districts, except that in the Third District, they will meet at Leno's Hotel in Philadelphia; in the Fourth District, at the Central School House; in the Fifth District, at the Centre School House; at the head of Wood's Run, and in the Sixth District at Arthur's Hall.

A full delegation from each District is earnestly desired.

JOHN F. WHEELER, Chairman Co. Ex. Com. E. J. WUNDERLICH, Secretary.

The Blaine men have made a telling score in Little Rhody, when they bagged the entire delegation to the National Convention, a little after the fashion of Grant tactics in Pennsylvania. The State Convention had a committee report a full delegation for the State at large and for the district, and ratified it without pausing to take note of the minority. Senator Anthony's paper, the Bulletin (an evening edition of the Providence Journal) puts in a modest protest by saying that the unanimity of the convention "does not correctly represent the Republican sentiment of the State," but Blaine has the votes and the growl should be conceded to the defeated side. It looks as if the "leader of leaders" had been learning from the Napoleonic movements of Senators Conkling and Cameron in their respective States, and that he is disposed to play for even when the opportunity offers. There is manifest disappointment among the Grant leaders at the utter loss of Rhode Island, for if Senator Anthony can't hold his little Commonwealth, how are Carpenter and the Chanderlies to fare in the Northwest? and may not Logan lose his grip on Illinois? Disgrace it as the Grant leaders may, Rhode Island is a serious break in the Grant programme.

There is a good deal of significance in the remark attributed to Colonel Barr, of the Pittsburgh Post, by a correspondent of the New York Herald, that as an advocate of Mr. Tilden, he for one wanted some Tilden leader to come forth and speak. Still more significant is the Colonel's additional statement that "Tilden must say something at once to the party, or his followers will disperse for want of a head—a general." Mr. Tilden, in Colonel Barr's opinion, "knows how to do this, and he should do it promptly." When it is remembered that Uncle Sam's most convincing arguments and most easily understood language is inspired by that bar, the meaning of this Pittsburgh plaint becomes apparent. It is one of those matters which will bear a great deal of reading between the lines. Continuing, Col. Barr says: "If it is not done, if no announcement is made as to what Mr. Tilden thinks and desires, I and many others like me will not feel called upon to advocate his cause. I know of my own knowledge that Mr. Tilden is a candidate, and he should say so publicly."

Evidently the great whisperer's imitation of the say-nothing policy of General Grant, and some of the other presumed aspirants for the Presidency, is not wholly satisfactory to his loyal henchmen. It is also painfully clear that the Gramercy Park sinews of war have not been supplied with that degree of liberality which has been expected. The Tilden strikers in this state are waiting for something more than a sign. Nods and winks and other dubious outgivings of their character will not answer any longer. These indications are liable to be misinterpreted, but no one need mistake the music of pot metal. Notice is therefore served on the man of Gramercy Park that he must speak with his most insinuating voice, and that quickly. His followers are no longer content to draw inferences and form conclusions and make conjectures as to his purposes and wishes. It is getting to be too blind a business. An unmistakable and intelligible declaration, well backed, is what is demanded. Of course it isn't necessary that this declaration be made from the housetops or that the rank and file be spoken to at all; Mr. Tilden will have properly said his say when he "sees" the leaders of his alleged cohorts and expresses himself properly to them. Colonel Barr is right, from his standpoint, in calling upon the great unannounced to speak out. The silence of the sage is ominous.

THE MAGAZINE FOR APRIL.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.—The April number of this magazine is richer in entertaining articles than any of its predecessors. Among the many things to be noticed is Mr. Eugene Schuyler's "Peter the Great," now running as an illustrated serial. Nothing could lay a better foundation for an understanding of the Russia of to-day than the acquaintance with its antecedents which one may obtain from this paper. It is understood that the causes and beginnings of Nihilism in Russia will be traced by Mr. Schuyler during the course of his narrative. The author's style has been pronounced admirably adapted to historical writing, and it is pleasant to note the response of interest on the part of readers which the publication reports.

ST. NICOLAS.—This bright and always interesting child's magazine promises new and greater attractions for April. The Rome of Leo XIII is not so gay as Easter time was the Rome of Pius Nono. Then, there were grand illuminations of the facade of St. Peter's, and fireworks in the vast piazza, and people thronged from the surrounding country to share with the

Roman crowds the joyful rites of the season. Nowadays, the papal city might almost be taken for the capital of some Puritan nation. An account of the old gay doings, with a full-page picture showing the illumination of St. Peter's is to be given in the April St. Nicolas.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—This monthly, promptly republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 41 Barclay street, N. Y., besides the continuation of the capital serials now running through its pages, offers two articles which every one on taking up the number will be likely to turn to at once. Perhaps the title of one of them, "An American Statesman on Irish Atrocities," will secure its immediate perusal; and the reader will undoubtedly be amused at this semi-serious attempt to institute a parallel between Great Britain and Ireland and Turkey and her territories—in both cases an alien race being camped in a conquered country. The other article which we would particularly call attention to, is that on the "North-East Passage," giving the narrative of Lieut. Palander, the commander of the exploring vessel Vega, under the leadership of Mr. Nordenskiöld. The article is illustrated by a map, showing the track of the vessel, and the coast-line as corrected by the survey.

BECOMING A MILLIONAIRE.

How Mr. Borland Worked His Way Up from Poverty to Wealth.

Millionaire Borland landed in this country from Ireland when a boy, and worked on a farm up the Hudson for ten dollars a month. In 1852 he went to San Francisco, and soon afterward began work in the mines for four dollars a day. Since that time he has made and lost fortunes. He is represented by the Daily Mining News as saying: "In 1872 I bought 500 shares of Central for less than \$5,000. This mine was soon afterwards cut up and put into California; and the redistribution gave 1,250 shares. I never paid an assessment on it, for none was ever called for, and in no time the stock went up to \$740 a share, when I sold. That paid pretty well. Let me see; I paid \$5,000, and sold for \$225,000. That left me a profit of \$220,000. That was one of my best speculations, but not quite as good as another one that I was in almost at the same time. I bought 500 shares of Consolidated Virginia for \$5 a share, and paid two assessments on it, which brought up the price to \$95 a share. This mine was also cut up, but about this time, and my 500 shares spread out into 2,750 shares. I held this stock for two years when it went up like a flash. I sold out in 1874 for \$750 a share. It cost me \$25,000 for my stock, and I sold it for \$2,062,500. That was a pretty good interest on my money. One Saturday the stock was selling for \$350 a share, but I held on. The following Monday it was \$500 a share. I tell you, it took a pretty strong head to stand that. I was getting rich, not at the rate of a million a minute, but at the rate of \$100,000 a day, and that was fast enough. Nobody ever knew anything about this till it was all over. I never told my wife and family any of my business affairs, and never kept any books. One of my books that I kept was a little book that I carried in my inside coat pocket, with a record of all that I bought and sold, and the price. I never let any one see this, and never brought it out except sometimes on a Sunday afternoon, or when I was alone. My heavy losses in 1878, were on Sierra Nevada and Union. I lost \$1,400,000 then inside of ten days—shrank that much in depreciation of stock. The veins were not so good as was expected."

CREMATION AND CREMATORIES.

Cremation appears to be rapidly growing in favor. When the subject was revived, a few years ago, it was rather repugnant to modern tastes. Discussion has made it more familiar, and its adherents are proving their sincerity by example. Crematories are increasing; the crematory at Washington, Pa., has come several times into notice through funeral ceremonies conducted there. It requires thirty-six hours to heat it, and it burns so much fuel as to make it rather expensive. Improvements in crematories are now in order. A well-to-do Mr. Becker proposes to build one on his place at Union Hill, N. J., which will heat in a few hours and permit an order to be received and the funeral to take place the same day. This projected crematory is to have a chapel attachment capable of accommodating two hundred people, and a conservatory and the furnace, all under the same roof. No smoke will be seen, nor will there be disagreeable odors to annoy, as the gases will all be passed through the white heat of the furnace. There will be no outside suggestions of the use of this establishment, and everything will be as pleasant as possible to a funeral. The projector is of the opinion that a crematory in the vicinity of New York, such as he designs building, will command a large business. It will be nearer to the city than Greenwood or any of the other large cemeteries, and the funeral expenses must be immeasurably smaller than burying in the ground. The crematory at Washington has over one hundred registered names ahead, and from the time Becker first announced the Union Hill establishment, orders have poured in upon him. It is also contemplated building a crematory on Staten Island. The crematory men say that the more people think about the matter the more they prefer the idea of ashes to dust. They also predict that in fifty years from this time the approved mode of burial will be cremation, and that it will finally become a sanitary necessity in large cities.

ATTENDANCE UPON THE SUFFERING.

While I was lecturing at Washington, says Mr. Burdette, I saw a lady with an intelligent, pretty face, and bright, eloquent eyes, that were rarely lifted toward the speaker, and then only for a flash of time. They were bent upon her husband's hands almost constantly. Brilliant and accomplished, a few years ago, she had come down into the world of voiceless slaves, and now all the music and all the speech that comes into her life comes through the tender devotion of her husband, and as I talked, I watched him telling of the lecture on his nimble fingers, while her eager eyes glanced from me to his sympathizer in his wife. It was a pretty picture of devotion. They were so young to have this cloud shadow the morning glories of their lives, but as I glanced from the voiceless wife to her husband, I thought how beautifully the sight of his devotion was breaking through these clouds, and tinting even their affliction with a tender radiance. This discipline of attending upon suffering is a good thing for a man. It rounds out his life; it develops his nobler qualities; it makes his heart brave and tender and strong as a woman's.

MOB LAW.

From a recent address by Judge James Blair, High Court.

There can be no individual disobedience or organized violation of the laws of the land without imperiling the integrity of the whole local system. It is true that men and classes often suffer from the burden of unwise statutes, and that communities rebel against delays which seem to promise immunity to flagrant crime. But, whenever man undertakes to resist the law which binds his neighbors equally with himself, he sets men upon the jurisdiction of the courts, they invade every principle of social order. A prisoner untied, uncondemned, may be lawfully hurried to his fate, on some late, and the act is justified by the verdict of the community; morally substantial justice may have been done in the estimation of the dispassionate executioners, and even perhaps of the quiet, thoughtful citizens,

whose opinions constituted public sentiment. But the question arises, who shall hinder the criminal and the vicious from rising in turn, with marked faces, defying the law, trampling down its barriers, and disposing of the choice of your lives or your property? and exposes the folly of such dangerous precedents. The great wrong of to-day may be repeated tomorrow, and the actors may be to-morrow's victims. If this be true how have we seen its truth emphasized in our own experience. In the midst of long-established civilization remote from the rule of the frontier, we have seen the appointed agencies of society thrust away from their duty—the solemn responsibilities of the law defiantly assumed and the offices of the halter and the scaffold performed by lawless and reckless hands.

WALL PAPERS.

Some of the Recent Fashions and Fancies in Wall Decorations.

Roston Transcript.

The tendency in colors is gradually to leave the olive tints and shades and to tend toward the light, warm browns that are styled coral in England, but which are unlike any corals except those wide, branching kinds called sea-fans. This color is seen at its best in the English flock papers, which, in spite of all innovations, are almost as much used now as they were a score of years ago. The patterns are more elegant than those formerly employed, being vines and sprays of leaves so closely interwoven as almost to cover the ground, but producing an effect that is much richer than that of plain color. These papers are produced in every conceivable tint, so that it is possible to match them to any decoration or furniture. Brocade and cashmere and tapestry papers are shown in great variety, and are remarkable for the skill with which the patterns are brought out, so that it is visible from any point, instead of only being apparent to a person who stands in exactly the right place, as are many of the designs in which the figure is outlined in gilt. The grounds are in gold chemically treated so as to present a great many different tints; in silver made to assume a very delicate green, and in a fine salmon pink that looks like satin. The figures are vines in dark shades contrasting harmoniously with the ground, and in looking at them it is not hard to believe that each leaf is not separately tinted by hand instead of being the result of many successive printings. It must be understood that on these papers no machine work is possible. Those who have ever examined a piece of the bordering of a roll of paper may have noticed that along the uncolored edges there are small dashes of color, apparently without meaning, and destined to be cut off or hidden. These dashes are the registers that mark the place of the blocks used in printing on the prepared ground, and as twenty impressions are sometimes needed to produce a pattern, some rolls of paper have to be handled and dried scores of times before they are finished. The gilt and silver grounds are allowed to season a year before they are printed, and this delay, and the great quantity of work involved in the printing, are the reasons why the brocade and satin papers are so expensive.

MA. VENNOR, of Montreal, is now explaining to the Rochester Express. He writes: "It was simply the rather too strong wording of my February forecast that caused all the rumpus. The principles I work upon—namely, that of recurring periods and general compensation, as regards heat and cold, snow and rain fall—have invariably proved correct. The very fact of my having forecast the weather for four years, yet retaining a reputation of general accuracy, and causing consternation by an occasional 'miss,' proves the soundness of my system. On this principle of compensation, I fear that in all places where 'exceptional' weather has been experienced during the past winter, cold storms and generally backward weather will yet be experienced during the spring or subsequent summer months. My predictions as to the weather for March are being borne out by the facts hereabouts this month. Toronto Bay is frozen again, ferries are stopped at Kingston, and Montreal is still frozen solid."

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OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES.

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No charge for hearse. Hacks at lowest.

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Elevating Refrigerator and Safe

Does away with the ordinary Refrigerator and Kitchen Safe. Saves all running to the cellar. A saving in two or three years. In case of fire keeps the milk, butter, meat, cakes, &c. Keep out roaches and flies. Everything kept in the cellar for table use alongside of the table. Just the thing so long wanted. No family can afford to be without it.

Furnished complete for \$15.00. Can be paid for in weekly payments.

We propose to remove the same where parties are changing at ten cents for \$1.00. JOHN A. MAYER.

Novelty Planning Mill, 20th street, east of Chapline.

REPAIRS WANTED.

I have used the Westwood & Ritz Elevating Refrigerator and Safe for several years, and consider it indispensable to every family. It is the best thing I have ever seen and just what has been long wanted. Would not wish to let it go for less than ten times the original cost. JOHN W. SCHULTZ.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—WHEELING TIME.

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Man, at North Wheeling Glass Works, mh3

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monthly payments. Leave word with J. M. RICHARDS, 1200 Market St. mh3

WANTED—DRY GOODS CLEERS

Apply at 1110 Main St., between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, evening. mh3

FOR SALE—A MEXICAN PONY.

A second hand safe. Will be sold cheap. mh3

FOR SALE—BAY HORSE—SOUND.

Well broken, weight 1,400. Inquire of J. S. STEIN, 1100 Main St., Wholesale Grocer, Two Iron Fronts, Wheeling, W. Va. mh3

ATTENTION CIGAR MAKERS.

All members of Union No. 13 are requested to meet at the Guards House, on Twenty-first street, on Wednesday evening, MARCH 24, at 7 o'clock, sharp, as business of importance will be transacted. A. K. KALL, President. mh3

FOR SALE—LIMESTONE QUARRY.

On the line of the C. & P. Railroad, near Bridgeport, O., having which to hold seven acres, about 100 tons of limestone, portable blacksmith shops, a lot of track iron and cars, &c. For further information call on the undersigned at my residence in Wheeling, Ohio, or at the Works of ARTHUR MCGLAIN, Belaire, Ohio, March 22, 1880. mh3

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ALL STYLES AND SIZES, AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS TO SUIT EVERYBODY, at

NEHRIT & BRO.'S,

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We will still continue to close all

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At very Low Prices for Cash in order to save money. One or two Sunday School Libraries at special bargains.

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The undersigned have leased the